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御差図扣 (Osashizu Hikae)  
Reminder of Official Instructions

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Abstract

Part of the so-called Rinsei Hassho, Osashizu Hikae has 14 provisions in total, in length it sits beside the 8-provision Somayama Soubakari Joujou and the 13-provision Yamabugyousho Kimochou Shitsugi.

In terms of what can be extracted from the provisions of Osashizu Hikae, the somayama appear to be in a state of decline, with countermeasures required in the context of violations in areas of goyouboku, shipbuilding lumber, sugar barrel material, firewood and the like. It also contains provisions related to afforestation, focusing on the strengthening of forest administration from the central Yamabugyousho based in Shuri down to the administrative structure of magiri officials.

In terms of the most limited forest resources, for more effective wood use large trees were prohibited from being used in the construction of kurifune, with hollow trees designated as replacement material. Additionally, the planting of forests so as to secure sufficient goyouboku in the future was carried out. Since the growth of pure Inumaki forests had not been successful it was recommended that Inumaki be more appropriately planted in forests of other broad-leaf trees. With regard to plates of wood for parts of sugar barrels, various types of trees had been used. With the depletion of the somayama, however, it was recommended that Sendan forests be planted for the purpose but left for 7-8 years before the lumber could be used.

Of most attention in the provisions of Osashizu Hikae are tree management practices. In future, good trees with the right lineage to eventually become ready for Royal Government use, wherever they might be found, will be tagged and then recorded in the Goyoubokuchou. These ledgers will be administered at the central Yamabugyousho and the magiri bansho. The resource management of useful trees throughout all of Ryukyu was carried out based on this system. Even today, a ledger called a Shinrinbo is used to record detailed information for the purpose of forest resource administration, not dissimilar to the kind of information recorded in the Goyoubokuchou.

I. 序論
Preface

1. はじめに
1. Introduction

この「御差図扣」が出されたのは、明治 2(1869)年の旧暦 12 月のことである。末尾の条文をみると、この条項は、山奉行所から各間切の役人宛てに通達されていることが分かる。この時期は、琉球にとって、政治・社会の面で、激動の時代である。明治 5(1872)年 9 月に、勅令で琉球王国は琉球藩に改められる。その後、明治 12(1879)年に、琉球藩は廃され、沖縄県が設置される。
Osashizu Hikae was published in December 1869 (according to the lunar calendar). Looking at the end of the document it can be understood that the provisions of Osashizu Hikae were approved by the sanshikan (Council of Three) and distributed by the Yamabugyousho¹ (Bureau of Forest Administration) to forest-related officials (gechiyaku,² kenja,³ Yamabugyousho hisha, jitoruida⁴ and souyamaatai⁵) in each of the magiri (county districts). This was a politically and socially tumultuous time for Ryukyu. In 1872 (the 5th year of the Meiji era), a Japanese Meiji Government edict ended the Ryukyu Oukoku (Ryukyu Kingdom) era and designated Ryukyu as Ryukyu-han (a feudal domain of Japan). In 1879 (the 9th year of Meiji), Ryukyu-han was abolished and Okinawa-ken (Okinawa Prefecture) was established.

Osashizu Hikae came into effect in 1869 (2nd year of Meiji) three years prior to the designation of Ryukyu-han so this was still during the Ryukyu Kingdom era (rather than the subsequent Okinawa Prefecture era). The contents of the provisions were all related to Ryukyuana forestry and the publication of this document meant precisely as a reminder and reaffirmation of important Kingdom-era forest-related principles. In terms of style, a short, rubricated memorandum ratifying the contents of the provisions precedes the provisions themselves, making Osashizu Hikae very different from all other Rinsei Hassho documents.

As to the division of responsibilities for this project, the translation of the original text into modern Japanese was conducted by Nakama Yae, the translation from modern Japanese into English by John Purves and the organization of the original text by Bixia Chen.

2. 本条文の概要
2. Overview of the Text

この「御道図勅」の条文は、全部で14項目からなるが、「林政八書」の中では、「就実山統計条」（8項目）、「山奉行所規程仕次」（13項目）に次ぐ、短い規定集である。

この「御道図勅」の全条項から読み取ることは、樹木がかなり衰退しているため、その対策として、御用木・造船用材・砂糖栄用材・肥料用材などの伐取取り、さらに造林の仕方について、中央組織の山奉行所から関切の山役人の管理体制の強化を図っ
て、取り組むことを強調している点である。

それだけ離れた森林資源の中で、木本の有効利用を図るため
に、大木を削り取って作る建築を禁止し、代わりに、空洞
木の利用を助ける。また、将来の御用木の偽冒作を防ぐため
に、イスマキの単純林の育成が良いことから、イスマキの他
の広葉樹と混植を奨励している。砂糖桟の積板・蓋板・底板に、これま
では雑木が使われていたが、樹木が荒廃しているため、植栽後、
7〜8年で利用できるセンデンの造林を普及させるように指導して
いる。

この条文で特に注目されるのは、樹木の管理方法についてで
ある。将来、王府の御用木になるための良い木は、どこでも見け
次第、「札」を貼り付け、それを「御用木帳」（場所・樹種名・木の寸
法などが記載）に登録し、その帳簿を間切番所や中央の山奉行
所で管理して、それにもとづいて全琉球の有用樹木の資源管理
を行っていたのである。現在、森林資源管理の台帳として使われ
ている「森林簿」よりも、かなり詳細な情報が、この「御用木帳」には
記録されていたようである。

Part of the so-called Rinsei Hassho (Eight Writings on Forest Administration), Osashizu Hikae (Reminder of Official Instructions) has 14 provisions in total, in length it sits beside the 8-provision Somayama Soubakari Joujou (Provisions Related to Forest Planning) and the 13-provision Yamabugyousho Kimochou Shitsugi (Additional Articles on The Scope of the Forest Administration Bureau).

In terms of what can be extracted from the provisions of Osashizu Hikae, the somayama⁶ (government-administered forests) and

¹ During the Ryukyu Dynasty era after 1736 forests were divided into two categories: somayama (strictly government-administered forests) and...
be in a state of decline, with countermeasures required in the context of violations in areas of goyouboku (timber designated for exclusive government use), shipbuilding lumber, sugar barrel material, firewood and the like. It also contains provisions related to afforestation, focusing on the strengthening of forest administration from the central Yamabugyoushou (Bureau of Forest Administration) based in Shuri down to the administrative structure of magiri (county district) officials.

In terms of the most limited forest resources, for more effective construction of kuriifune (dugout canoes), with hollow trees designated as replacement material, tallffl the planting of forests so as to secure sufficient goyouboku in the future was carried out. Since the growth of pure Inumaki forests had not been successful it was recommended that Inumaki be more appropriately planted in forests of other broadleaf trees. With regard to plates of wood for parts of sugar barrels, Inumaki forests had not been successful it was recommended that Sendan forests be planted for the purpose but left for 7-8 years before the lumber could be used.

Of most attention in the provisions of Osashizu Hikae are tree management practices. In future, good trees with the right lineage might be found, will be tagged and then recorded in the somayama, however, it was recommended that Sendan forests be planted for the purpose but left for 7-8 years before the lumber could be used.

Of most attention in the provisions of Osashizu Hikae are tree management practices. In future, good trees with the right lineage to eventually become ready for Royal Government use, wherever they might be found, will be tagged and then recorded in the Goyoubokuchou (location, tree type, dimensions, etc). These ledgers will be administered at the central Yamabugyoushou and the magiri banho (county district offices). The resource management of useful trees throughout all of Ryukyu was carried out based on this system. Even today, a ledger called a Shinrinbo (forest register) is used to record detailed information for the purpose of forest resource administration, not dissimilar to the kind of information recorded in the Goyoubokuchou.

II. The Original Text with Modern Japanese and English Translations

1. Goyoubokuchou

2. Memorandum

[In accordance with the proposals in the text, because the Goza (Sanshikan) from time to time carry out field surveys (of forests), we have been ordered to go to these sites (forests) and carry out inspections. Moreover, the souyamabugyou from time to time, when receiving Royal Government instructions, is instructed to go to sites (forests) that need to be looked after and provide guidance. The original text (here contained within the following bracket type []) was rubricated, as were the other similarly bracketed selections below.]
次第差越見分被仰付度左様御座候は、頭頂始.bin方役々末々枝厚華撲請一統立発々施行届先様山森盛生可致と幸存候
第 1 項
1. 近年、株山14は衰せ衰えているので、その管理の仕方につい
て、事の重要性に鑑み、中央官庁から頭を追って指導されてきた
。株山の造林・保育・取締りなどについては、つとめて念を入れ
指導してきたが、その指導があまり行き届いていない。私ども(山
林行所)の指導だけでは、それぞれどり行き届かず、荒廃した株
山の森林を豊か化することが出来ず、そのような態になっているとこ
ころである。そこで御座奉行所17や権威奉行所の間で、時々、現地検
査・見届けを行い、権威奉行所には、現在、監督・指導しなくてはな
らない所は、見かく次第、現地に足を踏み、検査・見届けをするように
命じるべきである。そうすれば頭領の地頭21を始め、山役人
や下々の者に至るまで、その意味を厚く受け止め、一同全慮を
立ち、それぞれ指導がよく行き届き、株山の森林が、これから先も
さらに豊かになると思う次第である。

Article 1

Since the somayama (government-administered forests) have fallen into a state of decline in recent years, and in view of the great importance of forests to the realm, there has been step-by-step guidance from the Royal Government on administrative practices. While all have been guided to strive hard with somayama afforestation, care and supervision, leadership has fallen well short of acceptable standards. We (Yamabugyousho) too have been remiss in our leadership duties and have been unable to bring luxuriant growth to the dilapidated forests of the somayama (as was possible in earlier times). This is the cause of great worry to us.

Gozabugyoushuu19（bugyoo20）[heads or superintendents] of Royal Government departments and souyamabugyoo from time to time carry out field (forest) inspection and follow up. The souyamabugyoo in particular ought now to be instructed to go to locations that require supervision and guidance as soon as the need is apparent to carry out field (forest) inspection and follow up work. In so doing, we sincerely hope that all (magari-level) officials, starting with the jitoudai21 down to lower forest-related officials (and local farmers who provide labor) will come to deeply understand the meaning of these instructions, that forest-related leadership will become more conscientious and that, as a result, the forests of the somayama22 will become ever more prosperous.

本文山見廻之儀既て被仰付置様之有之候展陳相成廻由如何之事例廻歩及仰渡通致山入見廻向嚴重行対照可申付旨被仰付

第 2 項
1. 地方在勤の山者23を、月に 5 日ずつ山の見廻をすするよう
に、乾隆 10（1743）年、王府の裁許を経て、そのように決められて
いる。ところが、次第に編集が生じ、山入りもしれないために、取締り
方も行き届かず、法規に違反する者が数多く出てきている。これから
ばは必ず総山当24などを引き通して、前述の通り山入りして、取締り
を行うこと。そしてその結果を翌年にて当25（王府の担当部局）に
報告するように、命じるべきである。

[With regard to the proposals concerning forest inspection
practices, these have been so ordered for a long time. Despite such
orders requesting that proper inspections take place, however, there
has been a marked relaxation in inspection standards and we are
curious as to why this has happened. Regardless, we hereby order that
forest inspections and supervision be carried out strictly in
accordance with official instructions.]

14 株山（そまやま）：琉球王朝時代の林野は、1736 年以降、株山と里山に
分けられる。株山は主に王府の御用木の生産地として位置づけられ、その
管理は山林行体制の下で関切や村の農民が共行して行った。里山は
集落近辺に位置し、主に緑林、薪などの採取場になっていた。

17 御座奉行所（ござぶげしょう）：王府中央総練の各御座を統括する奉
行所のこと。

21 里役（かしらやく）：地域化のこと。地方役人で間切行政の最高責任者。
間切の実務の長で、間切番所に寄せて、間切行政に直接当たる。

24 The term ‘bugyoo’ applied to directors (Matsuda: superintendents) of
Shuri Royal Government departments. It wasn’t necessarily the case that
bugyoo were located in all government offices. In some cases there were
lower officials.

25 The term ‘jitoudai’ was a regional administrator. This was the highest position
within the magiri administrative system. They were the head of all magiri
affairs, were based at the local magiri bansho and were directly responsible
for the magiri administration.

21 During the Ryukyu Dynasty Era after 1736 forests were divided into two
categories: somayama (strictly government-administered forests) and
satoyama (forests that local people could freely use). The status of
somayama was as an area of production for timber required predominantly
for Royal Government use. Somayama administration was carried out at the
village and magiri (county district) level under the jurisdiction of the
Yamabugyousho (Bureau of Forest Administration).

24 山者（やまびっしゃ）：地方在勤の山行の指揮下にあって、現場の
山の管理に直接当たる山役人である。主に盗伐の取締りに当たる。山者
の役割は、王府中央総練の山行所にも課せられているが、ここでは地方
在勤の山者を指す。

25 総山当（そうまんだい）：各間切に配属された山役人。各間切の番所
に詰め、地頭代（間切行政の長）の指揮の下、間切レベルの林務行政
に当たる。

25 当屋（とうや）：ここでは山の業務を統括する王府中央総練の山行所
を指している。
本文申出通被仰付候

第三項
一 松大木致片割候者御箇目行に之義房船中舎監兼監視監御所おきやかんたん案内は三百七貫文後に御用可相立等は五拾貫文之科科科料賜被仰付侯段規格に相見へ仕手与相知相是頃山等。其半方科科料賜被仰付仰取賜被仰付事御座候得共見え之百姓共用入上名松又は私用等に付木柌之見合無之不勘
再成致松剖割割器管者多々後六者候然も近年松大木有少
相成先様右役物相期無発発見相至へ此業取締向一等行届候権無之為不耶事御座候惟一往唐船中舎監兼監視監御所おきやかんたん案内は千五百貫文後に御用可相立松木は貞
百拾貫文仕手与相知相是頃山等へ其半方科科料科取賜被仰
付度外式片割仕倉候松木之内何等之御用に相立不申其外
山上難木木材にて御用不相立等段々有之問間右相之船木は本数取立勧之引上之片割削免還料被仰付度外様御座候
は公之用無無支達取締向行届御用木へ軍領候者相
止可申と華常存

「本文に申し出されている通り、実施するよう命じられている。」

第3項
1 松（リュキュウマツ）29の大木の枝皮から松脂を削取取した者
に対する処罰については、以下の通りとする。唐船（進貢船）29の

26 A 'hissha' is the name of a clerk/scribe employed in a clerical capacity. Logically a 'yama-hissha' would an individual performing clerical duties in the context of forest administration. The yama-hissha fell under the control of the forest administrator assigned to the region. They were forest officials directly attached to forest administration in the field.

27 A 'souyamaatai' was the name of a forest official attached to each magiri district. Based at the magiri district bancho (an administrative office, the equivalent to the yakuba today), the souyamaatai fell under the jurisdiction of the joitouji who was the overall head of the magiri district administration. The souyamaatai was responsible for forest administration at the magiri level.

28 Touza: Here a reference to the Yamabugyousho that oversees all forest-related work.

29 松（まつ）: 松木とも称される。リュキュウマツ (Pinus luchuensis) のこと、方言でマチーマチーチという。常緑の針葉樹で高さ25mにも達する。琉球列島の固有種といわれ、カラ列島南部、与那国島に分布する。琉球王朝時代の造林木の1つで、天然下栄や人工植林の方法で増やしていた。近年に強いため、主に国の構造用材に使われている。
follows. A fine of 300 kannon 43 is imposed in the case of each Ryukyu Matsu tree that was to be used for parts of a Tousen 44 (shinkousen) such as the nakakawara, jikkyo, 45 rokyo, 46 okiya, 47 kantou 48 or shobukou 49, and, in later years, a fine of 50 kannon for each Ryukyu Matsu trees designated as for government use. These fines were recorded in the Gokimo 51 (short for Yamabugyousho Kimochou). In the case that an offender could not be indentified it was instructed that half of the fine be imposed on the yamaatai 52 with jurisdiction. Despite such measures, however, the number of farmers being brought to justice for mistakenly (or otherwise) scraping bark off the Ryukyu Matsu without having properly examined the quality of the trees when obtaining materials for Royal Government use akematsu 53 (torches) or private items has greatly increased. As a result, in recent years the number of large Ryukyu Matsu trees has become scarcer still. From this point on there are doubts as to whether we can continue to obtain the required amount of lumber for use in shipbuilding or other important purposes and this has become a very worrying situation indeed. We must pay strict attention to forest supervision. And so we will have no confusion as to our seriousness in this regard we request that in each case of someone cutting down a tree required for the construction of Tousen parts such as the nakakawara, jikkyo, rokyo, okiya, kantou or shobukou will now face a fine of 1,500 kannon, and a fine of 250 kannon for those

43 A ‘kannon’ was a unit for counting a type of coin currency common in countries throughout East Asia (in China called qian and in Korea 쌔). 1,000 mon (1,000 sen coins) was equivalent to 1 kan. During the Edo Period (1603-1868) the exchange rate was 960 mon = 1 kan. During the subsequent Meiji Period 10 sen = 1 kan.

44 Chinese ships are called ‘Tousen.’ There were two types: ‘shinkousen’ and ‘sekkosen.’ Both varieties of government-use ship were used for the round trip from Ryukyu to China to deliver tribute to the emperor during the Ming and Qing eras. The length of the ships was about 35.7 meters, with a width of about 9 meters. They were both Chinese junk-type vessels.

45 Nakakawara: timber used on the central part of the bottom of vessels from bow to stern.

46 Jikkyo: structural lumber for the bow of a vessel.

47 Rokyo: structural lumber for the stern of a vessel.

48 Okiya: details are unclear but might have been used as framework material for a particular part of a vessel.

49 Kantou (or Kandan). Related to the width of a vessel.

50 Shobukou: Material for a ship’s mast.

51 ‘Yamabugyousho Kimocho’ (The Scope of the Bureau of Forest Administration) was issued in 1737. The Yamabugyousho Kimocho consists of thirty-one articles in total, the majority of these covering areas consists of thirty-one articles in total, the majority of these covering areas

52 A ‘yamaatai’ carried out forest administration work at the village level (the level below the magiri county district) and was based at the murya, or village office.

53 Akematsu (or taimatsu). Torches, also written as takimatsu (焚松). A torch made with Matou (Pine) resin and bundled together using reeds or bamboo. For lighting outdoors. the reference here is to the bark (for pine resin) scraped off Ryukyu Matsu trees.

hereafter cutting down Ryukyu Matsu trees designated as for government use. We ask also that in the case that an offender cannot be indentified half of the fine should be imposed on the yamaatai with jurisdiction. Among the Ryukyu Matsu trees that have illegally had their bark scraped off, however, there will be those of a quality simply not suitable for any kind of official government use, and within the forest there are gnarled trees, hollow trees and those otherwise unsuitable for goyou (official government use). We ask that the number of trees (among these) of a quality suitable for ship building purposes should be inspected and verified in detail and that permission be given to cut them down and used. If this is done we think that there should be no difficulty procuring trees for both public and private use, that forest supervision can be effectively carried out and that the number of persons illegally tampering with goyouboku 54 (official use trees) will drastically decline.

本文用出松欄板一住六以下之等檜傍被仰付候右付ては大木之費不相成様手並諸浦運送之船々搭木も致取締候様仰付候

第四節

一 產船及船御作事御用六等以上松欄板之儀追々右御船中樫可相成義来之等にて取調事御作候處侯近右御用見立之大木至て少く相成此事御用之次御取計無御候御にて不叶事御處右御作事御用六等以上欄板取調方に大木相候候では先様中樫之御鍵取可と申造存事候際見来右欄板之儀六等以下之等にて檜傍相調候儀は⇒一往其通被仰付値幸存候．

【本文に申し出されている通り、松の欄板（船の欄板用材）】55は、一応、長さ 6 尺 56以下のものに限り取替えるよう命じられている。それにについては、大木の浪費にならないように、手船（手置き船）57や諸

54 ‘Goyouboku’ was a term to describe lumber required for use by the Royal Government as building materials, firewood or for other special purposes. Each magiri was obliged to contribute a certain amount of lumber for Royal Government use on a yearly basis as a form of forest tax. The ‘Goyoubokuchou’ (Register of Government-Use Trees) was a set of documents that recorded a range of details about the kind of trees required by the Royal Government for public purposes. Details included tree types, locations of specific tree types and tree trunk measurements. Individual sections were drawn up in each of the various magiri while the entire volume of the Goyoubokuchou was administered by the Royal Government’s Yamabugyousho (Bureau of Forest Administration). At such time as the Royal Government required large lumber it assessed which tree type was most appropriate by making reference to the Goyoubokuchou and would then place an order with one or more of the magiri. There were 21 different types of tree designated as goyouboku and local people were not allowed to cut down any of these without explicit permission.

55 棄板（たいたい）：和船の船団をなす欄板（板）の（日本圏用形式の木道具）では、外側の板材の利用を場合の違いで、上欄と中欄に分けている。

56 尺（ひろ）：広東繁華によれば、種・水深などをはかる長さの単位。1 尺は 5 尺（1.515m）または 6 尺（1.811m）としている。本文で 6 尺は、約 5．11m の長さになる。

57 手船（てふね）：川の間の用水往復する漁舟船、旧暦5月5日のハリー（海神祭）の行事に用いられる間髪舟、岸沿漁業用のクリ舟（サハニ）などのこと。
浦運送の船々（各地の港を行き来する船）などに使われる桜木（通直の木）も取り縮まるように言いつけられている。} 第4項
1. 唐船・横船を造船するときに用いる長さ6疎以上の松の桐板については、追々、これらの船の中核（竜骨材）になる大木の木で調度するようになっている。ところが、近年、これらの御用を満たす大木は少なくなっている。このほど、御用の木材が継続的に供給できるよう取り組まねばならぬ、何事もわかりないことになる。そういうことで、先の造船の用材に使う長さ6疎以上の桐板の調度については、これから先、竜骨用材のご要望に対応し難い、と心配しているところである。そこで今日、造船用桐板については、長さ6疎以下の木に縮み替え調度することもできるので、一応、その通りに命じられるべきである。

【In accordance with the requests in the text, it is ordered that the length of Ryukyuu Matsu tanaita【broadsides for the exterior of ships】be of 6 hiro【1 hiro = 1.8 meters】or less. Moreover, and so as not to waste large trees, we order that there be a strict clampdown on kaiboku【used in the construction of tebune】.】

Article 4
In terms of Ryukyuu Matsu tanaita in excess of 6 hiro for use when building Tousen or Kaisen, these lengths of lumber should be adapted to become nakakawara components. In recent years, however, such official use large Ryukyuu Matsu trees have become extremely scarce and this is an intolerable state of affairs.

第5項
1. 唐船・横船用事情（向より御手形入被仰付候佩 валют木之儀）少々之次又は寸不足等も取替えさせ候向にて百姓共隙取相成候儀は勿論第一木之貿少候近年桜山及魯拜僧卜通々御用入多来百姓共隙取相成及び百姓之用相斥候儀にて取足不足等も其見合を以致道候儀は随分御用相斥立申候医書當分通にては百姓迷惑候近にて無事寄去先大木之御用可相立木梢生完治桜山及魯拜僧卜等相成可成と奉承候間以茲嘉儀材之儀秀之不足にても現用相斥候儀等は致取相成候自然追候儀は當室へ申出せ見合之を是是非御用不相立等取替え候佩 валют度且國魯拜山之儀前文通報済付にて御用入之御材取相成六方等御中武定等部令當署等名謳諸間へは御用相斥候儀成立各取持之山中より全出来不申他間切相懸候免等にて新御取御相斥候儀合にて此嘉儀材之議盛候相候儀無為不稅於元元辰年山生皇之諸方御用之を丸木松に接替仕被仰付候段留覧相見へ尤松儀最早御立方相成相候上年間関等接仕候御用間右嘉儀材之儀一往松にても取次第第一納付被仰付度存候

【本文に申し出されている通り、実施するよう命じられている。】
With regard to otegata sent from the Nakagami and Kunigami regions, there have recently been cases where (good quality) karīyazumioku (wood used for the making of temporary sheds) was exhausted along with the kariyazumioku we can now use Ryuukyuu Matsu for that purpose and records the amount of timber required for official use. Should the situation continue as is, however, it will not just be troublesome for the farmers. If good quality trees that could grow into large trees perfect for official use are cut to exhaustion the somayama will fall into decline and this will constitute a significant obstacle to procuring the timber needed for Royal Government use. In terms of official use karīyazumioku (wood used for the making of temporary sheds), from now on timber that is perhaps slightly gnarled or not quite the perfect size be checked in the field (the somayama), then cut down and utilized for this purpose. In the case that the replacement of supplied timber is desired, we order that the Touza (Yamabugyousho) be contacted and that after an investigation has been conducted (presumably that agrees with the need for timber exchange) replacement must be carried out in the case of official use situations. Moreover, with regard to the somayama of Kunigami, because these have now become so depleted, as outlined above, it has become very difficult to obtain the timber required for government purposes. The forests of the five magiri (county districts) of Kin, Onna, Motobu, Nakijin and Nago in particular have fallen further and further into a state of decline. Since it has not been possible to get (good) lumber from any of the forests in these magiri in order to meet official use timber requirements wood has to be obtained little by little from forests of other magiri by means of samen (permission to cut timber in a different magiri) or other methods. Given this situation, it is absolutely necessary that we avoid the exhaustion of miscellaneous trees. It is recorded in documents that in 1736, when the forests of Okinawa were being cultivated and developed in earnest, it was ordered that Ryūkyū Matsu could be replaced by other trees in the case of kichi maruki replacement of supplied timber is desired, we order that the Touza (Yamabugyousho) be contacted and that after an investigation has been conducted (presumably that agrees with the need for timber exchange) replacement must be carried out in the case of official use situations. Moreover, with regard to the aforementioned karīyazumioku, we can now use Ryūkyū Matsu for that purpose and we request that you give permission for it to be obtained and delivered.

この文書は、本文献を引用したものです。
With regard to the Inumaki forests planted in the nine magiri of the Kunigami region,69 because the selected planting locations were bad all trees are either dead or in a state of severe decline. (As a forest repair measure) Seedlings were planted or seeds were sown where the trees were dead or where nothing was currently growing, and trees are actually growing successfully there, but these locations are not the most ideal places for long term forest growth (with whatever forest that does grow there being doomed to the same eventual failure as previous forests). It is obvious (to us) that continuing with the same Inumaki afforestation program each year will not produce trees for government use in the future and, needless to say, will be a waste of ninpu (labor). We ask that once these (inappropriate for Inumaki forest) sites have been reported forest repair measure) Seedlings were planted or seeds were sown.

In the case of Inumaki, a program of mixed afforestation should be carried out and Inumaki trees planted within sites afforested with various goyouboku tree types because the growth of all trees seems to be good in a mixed planting location where various trees are growing moderately. We request that future afforestation be carried out in this way at such places.

[We hereby order the implementation of the proposals in the text.]

Article 7

Those who scrape or peel the bark off iju68 trees will face a fine of 30 kannon per person. This punishment was recorded in the

68 いちよ木(イジュ):ツバキ科の常緑高木。方言名はイシュ、漢字で伊柳とも言う。赤イジュ＝白イジュ木がある。天野(1982)によれば、「樹皮は幼木は灰白色であるが高木は緑色で著しく硬く(稲裂)する」という。国原報告会(沖繩県林業報告第5年6月)の中で、「琉球樹木の木材調査」を発表している。それによると「赤イジュ(木)の比重は0.59、1立方尺の重量は34.38、 kaleイジュ(木)の比重は0.74、1立方尺の重量は54.59ととなっている。これからみると「赤イジュ木」の方が比重・重量共に高い。これからとすると、「赤い・白い・白い・木」の区別は、樹皮に応じた呼び名にすぎないと考えられる。「赤い・白い・木」が老齢木といえる。用途は塀や柵、また土木用材・家具用材、とくに赤い木は官庁建築用材に利用。樹皮はイジュ鱼毒(サチ)に使う。

69 Iju or Icho (いち)。A small to large evergreen tree of the Tsusaki family (Theaceae). In the Ryukyuan language called Soji. Can be written as Izu. There are Akaijoki/Akaichoki and Shiroijoki/Shiroichoki. According to Amano (1982), "the bark of younger trees is off-white and mature trees are red or white variations might be a means of distinguishing between young and old trees rather than separate tree types.

70 椅木(イスマキ)：方言名はチャギ。琉球では重要な建築用材の1つ。雪深まりの建築用材として、18世紀中期以降、採伐奨励された。その他、家具材・器具材としてもよい。シリカに強い。果実は食用。樹皮松(くかんまつ)は中国産で、イスマキの変種とみられる。

71 御用木(ごようぼく)：王府が利用する建築用材や、その他の用材(崩、特林用物)などを含む。21 倫的御用木(山奉行所公募報)の第57項を含む。王府公的な木材すべてを指す言葉。

72 Inumaki. Or Kashiki (桠木). An evergreen tree of the Maki family (Podocarpaceae). In the Ryukyuan language called Chaagi. One of the most important building materials in Ryukyu. Used for palace buildings at Shuri Gusuku. Greater afforestation was encouraged from the mid-18th century. Good for furniture and equipment. Resistant to termites. The fruit is edible. The Rakamatsu tree in China is seen as a variant of the Inumaki.
Gokimo (Yamabugyoushi Kimochou). In the case that an offender could not be indentified it was instructed that half of the fine be imposed on the yamaatai with jurisdiction. When an lju tree reaches a large size it becomes an important government use tree. The problem is that large lju trees have become scarce in recent years and if we fail to pay proper attention to their growth they will disappear. However, we feel that a fine of 30 kannon for removing bark from an lju tree, regardless of the number of trees, is too light a punishment. Given that these activities are a hindrance to our administration of forests we ask that a punishment of imposed on the yamaatai with jurisdiction.

文中申出通被仰付候尤すい木は御案内之上伏取候被仰付候

第八項

一 くり舟之儀大木之薬成相處にてtrace跡跡御禁禁止被仰付候

處乾隆7年ずい木にて作謂候儀は伏取被仰付候正にて

ずい木にて伏取作候方體同治よりは亦御禁禁止被仰付候事

御應候就範首方柚木之內松蒸木すい入にて何之御御相立

不申大木段々有之御にて召置拘束候し侯山型相候強候

小木差違柚木之散皆相申候然はくり舟作謂候儀就範御禁

止被仰付最致取締候得共々り舟之儀大木取持並御用

之諸物物燥粗其外魚類等仕にて大木伏取るり舟作謂候各

目被仰付者も有之御再様ずい木は申出させ見分之上伏取

焼取にては再様り舟作謂侯又焼取を以致取締候は右様之

方發不隠紅行行可と及奉存候候以てずい木にてくり舟

作謂候儀仰取被伏付候所主之御外候等持之問切定数不

之方ふと付候儀も仰取被伏付自様御座候は大木伏取

りく舟作謂者相候第一柚木之為所之重候にも相存面可

且奉存候

「本文に申し出されている通り、実施するよう命じられている。但し、空洞木は問合わせの上、許可を得て伐取ことができるようになっている。」

第8項

一 くり舟総合の建造については、大木の浪費になるということで、

以前から、禁止措置がとられている。しかし、乾隆7（1742年）に

は、ずい木空洞木にて作つては許可されている。とこ

ろ、正木（健常な木）を空洞木にてする伐取者様が有り、

て乾隆10（1745年）から、再度、禁止措置がとられたとなった。

国頭地方の柚山内には、松（リュウキュウマツ）やその他の樹

木が空洞して、何の御用にもたないようなそれらの木が増

えてきて、従に朽ち果てさまににして、その上、これらの空洞

木が山の陥地を塞ぎ、適度に生育している幼木に覆いかぶさっ

て、柚木の障害にもなっている。そこで、くり舟の建造について

は、前記のとおり禁止して、厳重に取締を行っている。然し、

舟は、大木の取引や、急用の物資の運搬、その他、漁業などに使

われ、そのための大木を盗伐して、くり舟を建造し、その間を受け

る者も出てきている。前記の空洞木は申認させて、確認の上、切

り取りさせ、その木に焼印を入れて避け、くり舟を建造させた上で、

さらにそれを焼印するという方法で取締をすれば、前記のように

便利な木を администрациに奪取することはできない。之を、再び廃止

してはどうか。それとも、大木を盗取して、

くり舟を建造する者はできない。第1に柚木のため、また地域の重

宝にもなり、併せていいと全く見せるべきになる。と訂正せり第4項。

[We hereby order the implementation of the proposals in the text. However, we give permission to utilize zuiki (hollow trees) for kurifune 44 (dugout canoes) after investigation (and official branding)]

Article 8

There has long been a ban in place on the making of kurifune because this practice contributes to the scarcity of large trees. In 1742 (the 7th year of Qianlong) permission was given to make kurifune out of hollow trees (zuiki). Since shouboku 45 (entirely healthy large trees with no hollowing whatsoever) were cut down illegally under the pretense that they were zuiki the ban was reinstated in 1745 (the 10th year of Qianlong). Within the somayama of the Kunigami region there are Ryukyu Matsumatsu and other large trees that are hollowed out but because these large trees are seen as being of no use for official purposes they are simply left to decay. On top of that, these hollow trees are blocking up/ecloring up forest sites, hindering the growth of young trees by overhanging them and this therefore has become an impediment to somayama prosperity. The construction of kurifune is prohibited, as described above, and there is a strict crackdown in effect on the practice but because kurifune are used for many important purposes such as the tugging of large trees, fishing and the transport of needed goods large trees are still being cut down to make kurifune and there are more people being punished for this offense. We think that the type of large hollow trees described above (that would otherwise be left to decay) should be allowed for the purpose of making kurifune. After verification they can be cut down,

44 Kurifune: a small boat made by hollowing out a large tree like the Ryukyu Matsumatsu. According to Article 6 of Yamabugyoushi Kimochou (1737), based on a survey of all kurifune at the time there were 2,700 of them. Given that these boats need to be made every 8 years about 340 large trees are wasted every year. In order to prevent the waste of such precious large trees a ban on the making of kurifune was imposed. As a replacement so-called hagikofune were allowed to be made. These were made out of bonded wooden plates.

45 Healthy trees with no natural hollowing.
branded with a yakiin⁶⁰(an official mark to show that the trees were acquired through legitimate means) and then used for kurifune construction. Moreover, we think that if the kurifune branding process is properly regulated and administered the practice of illegally cutting down large trees to make kurifune will be more strictly controlled than has been in effect in recent times. In so doing, and based on us all understanding the objective, it will be possible for us (Yamabugyousho) to administer (forest-related matters) throughout the regions more strictly.

本文申出通被仰付候

第九项

一 蔗木の駄费曲木より取調候様にと之儀是跡々より段々被仰渡處有之荒地にも毎度賃取諸事賃載得共恩味之百姓兵奉前之勝手に任し直成之等より賃取候向にて漸々相山及檜檜候後

相見一申候右様取調候向之儀は地所役々共下知方相臨候處

畢寛大形之形より右次第別として如何之儀の存申候間以来屹と

嚴重取調侯様此節申候役共へ分々て被仰渡度左様御府候

は＞私共に御趣意に基き於所最重取調候様仕切可申候

「本文に申し出されている通り、実施するよう命じられている。」

第9項

1. 蔗木は曲木で調達するようにとの事柄は、以前から順を追って、命じられてきた大事な内容である。当座(山奉行所)⁶¹においても、その度ごとに、取締りを行うこともある。けれども、愚かなる百姓どもは、目前の欲にかられ、真直ぐな木を切り取る僕向にあって、そのため次第に臨山が痙攣衰えていく様子のみられる。そのようなことを取締るのは、もっとも、地域の対人をかいる指導の仕方にあらかじめ。ところが、結局、いよいよ政令から、とくにそのような事態が起こっていて、どうしよう畳だろうか。思う次第である。そこでこれをは、より厳重に取り締まりをするように、この度、地頭代々たちよく御命じいただきたい。そうすれば、私(山奉行所)の方でも、その趣旨にとどき、その地域において、厳重に取り締まりを行うことになる。

We hereby order the implementation of the proposals in the text.

Article 9

That gnarled trees should be cut down and procured for use as firewood was an important principle enforced (by the Royal Government) for a long time. The Touza (Yamabugyousho) had had a constant crackdown in effect. Unfortunately, however, there are still thoughtless farmers outside there who cut down perfectly straight trees for the sake of immediate greed and this is clearly a contributing factor to the gradual decline of the somayama. The supervision of this problem is the exclusive preserve of regional officials. We believe, however, that the current situation is the result of poor supervision in irresponsible regions and wonder how it came to pass. We order that from now on the magiri jiroudai do their jobs and carry out a stricter clampdown than has been in effect in recent times. In so doing, and based on us all understanding the objective, it will be possible for us (Yamabugyousho) to administer (forest-related matters) throughout the regions more strictly.

本文申出通被仰付候

第十項

一 松大木伐盈者御旨目向之儀申領者は業主に付千貫文国頭方には同倉千貫文科松科競付仰付事運御候然は近年松大木有少相成肩船艘船役物之御用紹英侯様見一此様一取締

行向行向競候無之候で不卸事處當時諸事高科成立當分之

科競高にては両者向競競味之者共目前之利欲に達し御法

造之者致出競向之競賛相成可申と存等候間一往申領者

松用木伐盈者五千貫文国頭方堂萬貫文科松科競付

仰度左様取締候方候は＞取締向行向法外之者相維可申と存等

候

「本文に申し出されている通り、実施するよう命じられている。」

第10項

1. 松の大木を盗伐する者を罰する仕方については、中頭地方は1本に1,000貫文、国頭地方は同じく2,000貫文の罰金を命じられることになっている。しかしながら、近年、松の大木は少なくなく、廃船・横船の役物の供出も続けられてなくなっているようにみえる。このほど一段と取締りの仕方を行い積み重ねなければならなくなっている。ところが、現在、諸物価も値上がりして、これまでものような罰金額では、処罰の価値も示さなくなっている。愚かなる者たちは、目の前の私利にかかれ、そのために法律に違反するような者も出てきて、取締りの仕方にも支障をきたすようになっている。

[We hereby order the implementation of the proposals in the text.]

Article 10

In terms of the punishment for those illegally cutting down large Ryukyu Matsu trees, a fine of 1,000 kanmon per tree has been imposed in the Nakagami district and a 2,000 kanmon fine per tree in the Kunigami district. However, large Ryukyu Matsu trees have become scarce in recent years and we now appear to have a situation in which we cannot obtain the timber required for construction of Tousen and Kaisen. It is essential, therefore, that enforcement be carried out more effectively than it has in recent years. Since the sale prices for illegally-acquired trees are presently high this makes the punishments we currently impose light on offenders. We think that those breaking the law in this way, thoughtless people (who are either entirely ignorant of or who display complete disregard for the law), or those lost in immediate greed (seeing highly saleable trees they can easily, if illegally acquire) continue to appear in number and this is a huge obstacle to
effective forest administration. We request, therefore, that the fine for persons illegally cutting down large Ryukyu Matsu trees in the Nakagami district be raised to 5,000 kannon per tree and a 10,000 kannon fine per tree in the Kunigami district. If so ordered we believe that forest administration will become much more effective and that the number of offenders will be greatly reduced.

本文申出通被仰付候

第十一項

一 近年來森之価値に付しては雑木之儀も前條破壊大木有少相成
取締出不入念念て不葉事御愛護處及蒸蒸之致査引進付にて
取締無之枝故愚昧之百姓共用尺之見合無之伐取傾向にて
連々大木有餘相見へ取締間來御用可用可立木柵は見付次
第則札札付當宮引進付にて取締御御用入之際は柵奉行承
屈柵取柵柵面札付柵付便被仰付度奉存候

「本文に申し出されている通り、実施するよう命じられている。」

第11項

1. 近年，神山が衰退していることで、雑木の方も前条と同様に
大木が少なくなり、取締りの仕方を見つけることが必要とな
っている。ところが、これまで全体の木材の差し引きを帳面96に記
録して取り締まることをしない。そのためには愚かなる百姓を
使用する木の長さをよく調べて、伐採できる傾向があった
て、次第に大木が少なくとなっているようにみえる。そうすることで、こ
れからは、御用になるような木柵（木目や性質）を、見つけた日付
ぐに札92を取付け、帳面96において当番（山奉行所）まで報告す
るように取締めること。木材が御用入のときは、担当の奉行93の承諾
を得て、取締96（伐木）を許可し、帳面から抹消すると命じられ
るべきである。

We hereby order the implementation of the proposals in the text.

Article 11

With regard to the state of somayama decline in recent years, large
trees in particular have become especially scarce, including those
described in the previous article (Article 10) as well as other large
trees. It is a plain fact that if forest supervision is not sufficiently
improved there will be no more large trees left within the realm. Up
to now, however, the total balance of the timber of the realm has
not been properly administered and recorded in the Choumen97 (a
reference to the Shobokuhon Susouchou). As a result, there has
been a tendency for thoughtless farmers to fell trees without
carefully examining the required timber dimensions and this had
led to the gradual disappearance of large trees. This being the case
currently with forest administration, from now on as soon as trees
appropriate for official use (of the right grain and quality) are
discovered they will have a fuda98 attached and this information
reported to the Touza (Yamabugyousho) in the Chouzuke
(Goyoubokuchou). It should be ordered that when lumber is
required for official use the consent of the bugyou with jurisdiction
must be obtained. He will then give permission for somadori（a tree
or trees to be cut down in the somayama). Once carried out all
details of the tree or trees cut down will be erased from the
Choumen (Shobokuhon Susouchou).

本文申出通被仰付候

第十二項

一 國領方中頭方寸米山嘉慶年間以家松御仕立数之内柵及雑
侷御用木出不申数も有之候間御御用可立木柵は見付次第
松雑木に仕立替にて定式御仕立に引合被仰付度奉存候

「本文に申し出されている通り、実施するよう命じられている。」

第12項

1. 国領地方・頭地方の神山で、嘉慶年間（1796～1820）以
来的松の造林地の內、非常に衰退して、御用木も出不来ないような
所がある。そのような地皮は、調べて、場所次第、松を雑木の
造林地に転換し、定式御仕立99（王府の補助造林）に差し替える
ように、命じるべきである。

We hereby order the implementation of the proposals in the text.

Article 12

With regard to the somayama of the Kunigami and Nakagami
regions, since the Jiaqing era of Qing China (1796-1820)
Ryukyu Matsu afforestation areas have been in severe decline
and as a result these areas where no timber appropriate for
official use can be procured. We request, therefore, that at such

96 桌面（ちょうめん）：「山奉行所公事帳」（1751）には、「諸木本数総帳」が
出てくる。これは各町における植栽木及び伐採木の詳細（植栽地と木
数、伐採の年月、立木、可立木など）を記載された帳面とみなされ
る。この中に、21種類の御用木（御用伐採木（制御木）を含む）が記載された帳面
である。これらの帳面は、関西観所及び王府の山奉行所に保存付けら
れ、伐木や御用木の収穫などの事務を含む帳面として用いられていた。

97 札（さつ）：「御用木」であることを示すために、木に貼り付けられ
た札。表示の詳細は不明。この札の情報は「御用木帳」に記載し、伐木と
新たな登録の木材管理を行っていた。

98 桌付（ちしみつ）：ここでは「御用木帳」への登録を指す。

99 御用（ごよう）：ここでの奉行は山奉行のこと。各地の山の管理に関
する最終責任者のこと。「山奉行所規則」（1738）によれば、根頭地方に
山奉行を2人、中頭地方に山奉行1人を設置したとある。

95 札付（さつつ）：「彌生・浮飄」によれば、「札付を裁出すること」とある。「札
付」は、琉球国領に解釈すれば、松山内にある衙門木のことである。

90 Shobokuhon Susouchou（諸木本数総帳）。A book that recorded details
(such as the number and location of tree planting areas, the dimensions
of cut trees, the dimensions of standing trees, names of tree species) of cut
trees and planted trees in each magiri. We have not yet confirmed the
existence of the Susouchou. We do know of the existence of the
Goyoubokuchou (that recorded the 21 types of prohibited trees, names of
species, location, number, size and logging conditions) but very little else. If
the Shobokuhon Susouchou did exist it would have been used as part of a
comprehensive administration of valuable trees in each of the magiri and
possibly some role in the administration of goyouboku designated for
government use.

91 Fuda: a tag attached to trees used to designate goyouboku. The precise
method of tag display is unknown. Information on the tag is recorded in the
Goyoubokuchou, a ledger detailing logging and new tree registration.

92 定式御仕立（ていしてき）：「定式御仕立状書」を指す。王府が
自用木（関の関の為・働動力を全数に換算したもの）を松山仕立倉に移り
替えで行われる造林手続き。
テイシキヨウマハナシタケ "私は裕福な生活を送るためには、種類の木を植える必要があることを理解しました。"

【本文に申し出されている通り、実行するよう命じられている。】

第十三項
一砂糖樫打板木の値割引々額申立て事にて損成多木の費不少
事御役務試験差々松木及び他各板木利有少就中
金武恩納今歸ルにゝ間切ルに各所持之山より出倉兼他
他間切山相撲取御役御用相求め向にて至と及び御役務援助
申候然は図は本木之儀植付七年間より右御用出
来上之代取給得は萌芽立砂糖樫打板木之費不不大形事御役
務援助間向所損同を合一貫倉相立左倉向素生宜後年御用可相
立等は相倉條様被御付度奉候

「本文に申し述べられている通り、実行するよう命じられている。」

第十三項
一、木木で作る砂糖樫・薙・底板木104は、切取って調達するので
で、無数が多く、木の浪費も少なくなる。そのことが起こった
ために、松木も衰退及び、砂糖樫・薙・底板木なる薙木を減少し
ている。とりわけ、金武恩納今式に和の3カ間切では、各地域が
所持している山から産生できなくなった。各間切の山に依存し
て取りわけ、少す御用に対処している状態で、至って困難に
陥っている様子が見られるのである。しかし、せんたん木（セダン
ガ）105の場合は、割さ付けで7〜8年も経てれば、これらの御用に使
うことができる。その上、切取って扱う為に萌芽するので、木の形
は大きくなくても、砂糖樫・薙・底板木の宜欠にはなる。今後は、適地
を見つけて、一斉に仕立てること。そして育ち良く、後年、御用
になるようなものは、精を出して保育するように、命じるべきであ
る。

[We hereby order the implementation of the proposals in the text.]

Article 13
In terms of kureita103 (wooden plates) used for the body, lids and
bottoms of sugar barrels, because these are made by shaving,
cutting and/or splitting the wood into appropriately-sized pieces
this constitutes a great loss. Since this is a practice that has been
continued for a very long time it has led to decline in the samoyama
and a decrease in the number of trees of the appropriate size for kureita
for the body, lids and bottom of the barrels. Because such trees
cannot be found in the samoyama of the three magiri of Kin, Onna
and Nakijin it has needed to be acquired and cut down in forests
of other areas, yet this depends on the conditions in those forests
and whether the appropriate wood for official use is actually available.
It is apparent that there are great difficulties acquiring the
appropriate wood in this way. In the case of Sendan trees,104
however, if planted and left to grow for seven to eight years these
will be perfectly suitable for the same official purpose. Moreover,
because new tree sprouts will grow from the trunk when the tree is
cut down (negating the need for labor-intensive replanting efforts)
this makes the Sendan tree even more convenient for the
production of kureita for the body, lids and bottoms of sugar
barrels. It should be ordered that appropriate locations be
investigated for the purpose of simultaneous Sendan tree
afforestation. If the growth of these forests is good we will be able
to produce the timber required for official use in the future and
we must order, therefore, that all strive hard in these afforestation
efforts.

本文に申し出被付候

第十四項
一、山林立養生取締向等之儀に倣は様より段々著育
等有之我々共にも折角故知候段目共顧役共其汲受薄袖山取

104 Or Teishiki Yabuya Shitakekan. The Royal Government utilized
hiyousen/hiyouzen (the conversion of labor provided
by workers in the magiri into cash money) as a method of offsetting
the cost of local afforestation efforts. Farmers from each magiri were obliged to perform
a fixed amount of monthly corvée service to the Royal
Government. Hiyousen is the conversion of this corvée service into money.
The calculation of the amount of money differed according to the age or the
sex of corvée laborers. The rate of the hiyousen also depended on how
far the location was from Shuri. The Royal Government was focused on
public afforestation work and part of this hiyousen was delivered to
each magiri district to go towards the cost of local afforestation efforts. In fact,
the hiyousen was a means of offsetting the cost to the government of
corvée laborers (genbu). That is to say, it was a mechanism for the
provision of required labor rather than paying farmers. For further details see Nakama
Yui, Zouhokaikei: Okinawa Rinya Seido Riyoushi Kenkyuu. Naha: Medcia
Ekusupurusei, 2011, pages 83-86.
105 砂糖樫・薙・底板木: 砂糖を入れる用材。1732年に黒糖樫の統一寸法
が決まりました。薙板（くいた）は長さ1尺5寸5分、幅2.2〜2.5寸、厚さ3〜5分。薙板（ふいた）は幅4寸5分〜6寸5分、厚さ4〜6寸。
薙板は24枚以内、薙と底板は3枚以内、黒糖樫の宿舎にはトウカツ（宿
舎）が使われた。琉球王朝時代（1697年以降）には、ナトウキビは沖縄本
島の島民・沖縄中部の1部（金武恩納の1部・本部・今帰仁）で栽培が許
可され、その他の地域では「甘造作付制限：禁止」の措置が取られてい
た。
106 セダン木: セダン科の落葉高木。方言はシンダン。漢字で桫欗と
表記。材は家具材・器具材・砂糖樫・薙・底板材に利用。樹皮・葉は薬用。
樹皮の粗製を飲むと回りを強める。
投向は山方役々諸にと擔心得る領相見へ申候以来兼々被
仰議断送候山方役々共一致熟談を以月々入にて仕立養生
取締向等一揆入念々之首尾経法へ申候等様此等分
て被仰議左等にて仕立取締相宜一揆其訳相見へ候ほど役始
山方役々共相應之御御案美被仰付不行居候は越度之概に應
代合も被仰付度奉存候
右々條之通御差頭相清侯問問切中末々迄具に令承知夫々
行後候様可被取締候尤各山見臨之際此節より発と引改管理
相動仕立養生取締向等致委之首尾末々可被申出候以上

「本文に申し出ている通り、実施するよう命じられている。」

第14項
1. 柚山の造林・保育・取締りの仕方などについては、以前か
ら、頃を通って、その趣旨を言い渡してきた。我々共（山奉行所の
方）でも、努力して指導してきたけれども、地頭代どの、よく理解し
ないで、柚山の取締りの方は、山の事を担当する役職者の責任だと
考えているように見える。それで、これからは、前々から言い渡して
置いてある通り、山の事を担当する役職者の責任が、一致って相談
し、毎月入にて、造林・保育・取締りの仕方などについて、一
段と念を入れ、それぞれの業務を、翌月、当座（山奉行所）の方に
報告するよう、この度、と申し渡してる。そうした上で、造林・
取締りの仕方がよく、一段とその成果が上がっている所は、地
頭代をはじめ、山担当の役職者々、それぞれのご褒美を授与し、
逆に、山の管理が行き届いていない所は、その手落ちの程度に
応じ、役職の交代を命じられることもありうる、と思う次第である。

以上の条文の通り、王府の指示を得て決裁を済ませているので、
間切中の末々まで詳しく承知させ、それぞれ行き届くように、取り
計らうべきである。但し、各担当の山の見臨りについては、今後か
ら相違なく改め、厳格に勤務し、造林・保育・取締りの仕方などを
指示し、その業務内容について、毎月、報告すること。以上。

[We hereby order the implementation of the proposals in the text.]